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October 1964-65

ERRATA

- ✓ Page 9 Title "Migration by Region" also covers preceding paragraph (Page 8).
- ✓ Page 9 Under Age and Sex - "see below page 00" should read "see page 15".
- ✓ Page 12 Under "Changes in Labour Force Status" - "see below page 00" should read "see page 14".
- ✓ Page 14 Under "Reasons for migrating" line 9 "even more so that" should read "even more so than".
- ✓ Page 14 Under reasons for migrating and employment, October 1964, line 14 "the date" should read "the data".



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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Labour Division

Research and Analysis Section

SPECIAL LABOUR FORCE STUDIES

No. 4

Geographic Mobility in Canada
October 1964 - October 1965

by

May Nickson

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FOREWORD

This is the fourth in a series of research studies concerned with the analysis of selected economic, social or demographic aspects of the working population in Canada. Much of the statistical information on which this and other studies in the series is based is derived from supplementary questions attached to the monthly survey of the labour force conducted by the Special Surveys Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Further reports in the series will be presented as and when data become available.

These studies are prepared in the Research and Analysis Section of the Labour Division of DBS under the direction of Dr. Sylvia Ostry, Assistant Director (Research).

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years there has been a widespread and growing interest in Canada both in the extent of geographic mobility and in the correlates of mobility, i.e., the characteristics of migrants. The present study, based on information derived from special questions added to the October 1965 Labour Force Survey,¹ covers both aspects of the subject for the year 1964-5 although it emphasizes the latter.

Studies from a number of countries have established fairly well that, for adults, an inverse relation exists between mobility and age.² For this reason, most of the analysis in this report is presented in terms of specific age groups in the population in order to ascertain the association between mobility and the characteristics of individuals other than age such as sex and family status. For males in the age group 17-64 the study also involves an exploration of the relationship between a change in residence (geographic mobility) and a change in labour force status as well as the reasons for geographic movement.

Extent of Mobility³

The overall geographic mobility rate for Canada in the twelve month period between October 1964 and October 1965 was 6.5 per cent or, stated more precisely, this percentage of all persons 14 years of age and over, residing in Canada in October 1965, had changed the municipality of their residence at least once during the preceding year. As may be seen from Table 1, mobility rates (migrants as a percent of the total population in any given group) varied widely for different age groups. Teenagers moved at about the same rate as the average population (14 years and over) but the tendency to mi-

grate was much higher for persons in their early twenties and still well above average for those between 25 and 34. After age 35 the mobility rates fell sharply. In general, then, it may be seen that in Canada, as in other countries for which information is available, the tendency for adults to migrate declines with advancing age.

Mobility not only varies according to the age of the population but also in terms of the distances covered. Moves may be to a nearby city or town, with relatively low moving costs and only partially broken community ties; they may cover long distances both within or between provinces; or they may involve moving from outside the country, mostly with high moving costs and severe social readjustment.

Type of Migration

In the present study migration was classified into three major types: intraprovincial, interprovincial and immigration from abroad* (Table 1). Not surprisingly, over two thirds of the total migration was intraprovincial, both in total and for most age groups. In Canada interprovincial moves are likely to cover very long distances and such moves are both more costly and more disruptive in personal terms. For these and other reasons⁵ one would expect the incidence of interprovincial migration to be substantially less than that of migration within a given province. These same reasons apply to an even greater degree to movements from abroad. Thus the mobility rates for the three types of migration were 4.4 per cent, intraprovincial; 1.3 per cent, interprovincial and 0.8 per cent, immigrants from abroad.

⁴ For definitions see Appendix.

⁵ Other reasons encouraging shorter rather than longer moves include the prevalence of informal hiring practices, hiring at the gate, or through friends and employees—see Albert Rees, "Information Networks in Labour Markets", *American Economic Association Papers and Proceedings*, May 1966, pp. 559-566. A fear of not being able to move back home may also condition the type of move; see CNR "Geographic Labour Mobility", a study by Industrial Relations Group of the CNR *The Business Quarterly*, Winter 1962.

TABLE 1. Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Age and Type of Migration, Canada, October 1965

Age	Total population		Non-migrants		Migrants ¹					
					Total		Intra-provincial		Interprovincial and from abroad	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
All ages	13,226	100.0	12,369	93.5	857	6.5	580	4.4	277 ²	2.1
14-19	2,164	100.0	2,026	93.6	138	6.4	96	4.4	41	1.9
20-24	1,362	100.0	1,153	84.7	209	15.3	139	10.2	70	5.1
25-34	2,349	100.0	2,114	90.0	235	10.0	157	6.7	77	3.3
35-44	2,469	100.0	2,341	94.8	128	5.2	83	3.4	45	1.8
45-64	3,455	100.0	3,341	96.7	114	3.3	82	2.4	32	0.9
65 and over	1,427	100.0	1,393	97.6	34	2.4	23	1.6	11	0.8

¹ Persons who were residing in a different municipality in October 1965 from that in October 1964.

² Includes 177,000 interprovincial migrants and 100,000 immigrants from abroad.

TABLE 2 A. Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, Migrants¹ and Out-migration,² by Region, Canada, October 1965

Region	Popu- lation	Migrants ¹			Out- migration ²	
		Intra- regional	In-migration			
			Total	Inter- regional		From abroad
estimates in thousands						
Canada	13, 226	608 ³	249	149	100	149
Atlantic Provinces	1, 275	57	17	13	*	25
Quebec	3, 828	142	44	22	22	29
Ontario	4, 649	217	101	53	48	40
Prairie Provinces	2, 222	124	42	28	14	40
British Columbia.....	1, 252	68	45	33	12	15

¹ Persons who were residing in a different municipality in October 1965 from that in October 1964.

² Persons who moved from region during year and were residing in another region in Canada in October 1965.

³ Includes 28,000 persons who moved between provinces but in the same region, shown as "interprovincial" in Table 1 (Atlantic 7,000 and Prairies 21,000).

* Estimates less than 10,000.

TABLE 2 B. Mobility Rates¹ and Out-migration Rates² for Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Region, Canada, October 1965

Region	Mobility rates ¹				Out- migration rate ²
	Intra- regional migration	In-migration			
		Total	Inter- regional	From abroad	
Canada	4.6	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.1
Atlantic Provinces	4.5	1.3	1.0	*	2.0
Quebec	3.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.8
Ontario	4.7	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
Prairie Provinces	5.6	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.8
British Columbia.....	5.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	1.2

¹ Migrants, of a given type, as a percent of total population of group.

² Persons who migrated from region (to other regions in Canada) as a percentage of total population of region in October 1965.

* Based on estimates of less than 10,000.

Migration by Region

When the provinces were grouped into the five major regions of Canada, the intraregional migration rate was 4.6 per cent and the interregional rate was 1.1 per cent. These rates provide a general indication of the distance of the moves made although,

of course, some moves within the larger regions or provinces would no doubt have covered greater distance than many between regions or even some from abroad, e.g., the northern United States.

Migration by Regions

People living in the province of Quebec appeared somewhat less inclined to move than residents in other parts of Canada (Tables 2 A and 2 B). Thus intraregional migration was lowest in Quebec as was out-migration from that province to other regions. Western residents on the other hand were the most "mobile" in Canada: the intraregional mobility rates in British Columbia and in the Prairies were well above the rest of Canada and migration out of these provinces was somewhat above average as well, though in British Columbia not as high as the out-migration observed for the Atlantic region.

There was some migration in both directions between all regions. The Atlantic Region alone experienced a net drain of adult population over the year. However, exclusive of immigration from abroad, there was also net migration away from Quebec and the Prairie Region.⁶ Ontario and British Columbia were the beneficiaries of interregional migration.

Characteristics of Migrants (Correlates of Mobility)

Age and Sex

As has already been described, these migration data revealed an inverse relation between mobility and age (for the population 20 years and over). This pattern may be seen in the rates shown in Table 3. The reasons for the inverse association are numerous. Many young workers are shopping for jobs, or for better jobs, and they are prepared to shift location. In contrast a larger proportion of older workers has established a strong job attachment involving accumulated seniority rights and other benefits associated with length of service and hence fewer are likely to be looking for other employment. A partial offset to this situation might be a tendency for firms to transfer the more mature workers, but the proportion of moves due to job transfer was not large (see ~~below~~ page 16). There are, of course, other reasons for declining mobility with increased age which are of a more personal

nature; namely, the stronger and more complex community attachments which are characteristic of more mature persons.

The most mobile group in the population surveyed was the 20-24 year olds. The youngest group (14-19 year olds) included a high proportion of young people who were attending school full time and unlikely to move on their own initiative. It is also possible that young people prefer to start their working life in their own community, migrating after they gain in experience and maturity.

For the next age group (25-34 year olds) the mobility rates were found to be lower. The size of the sample precluded a more detailed distribution within this broad category. In the United States, peak geographic mobility has been indicated for either 20-29 year olds or 18-24 year olds, depending on arrangement of the basic data.⁷ This study indicates a peak mobility rate of 15.6 per cent for men aged 20-24 years, declining rapidly through ages 25-34 and 35-45, and continuing to decline with advancing years, though at a somewhat reduced rate, to the low of 2.4 per cent for those 65 years of age and over.

The continued decline after age 45 may, in part at least, reflect a decrease in job opportunities for the older worker in Canada.⁸ It is also likely to indicate that the older the worker the more importance he places on security and job stability.

The patterns of mobility rates by age and type of migration were found to be quite similar for males and females, probably because geographic migration tends to involve family moves. As also seen from Table 3, the only sizeable difference between male and female mobility rates was in the group aged 25-34, where the male mobility rate was 11.1 compared to a female rate of 9.0. It might also be noted, however, that the rate for females was somewhat higher than for males in the teenage group: 6.8 per cent as opposed to 5.9 per cent.

⁷ Parnes *op. cit.* pp. 104-106.

⁸ See Sylvia Ostry and Jenny Podoluk "The Economic Status of Aging", a study prepared for the Canadian Welfare Council's Conference on Aging, DBS, Ottawa, January 1966, pp. 54-57.

TABLE 3. Migrants and Mobility Rates¹ by Age, Sex and Type of Migration, for Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, Canada, October 1965

Age	Male population	Male migrants						Female population	Female migrants							
		Total			Intra-provincial		Interprovincial and from abroad		Total			Intra-provincial		Interprovincial and from abroad		
		Number	Number	Mobility rate	Number	Mobility rate	Number		Mobility rate	Number	Number	Mobility rate	Number	Mobility rate	Number	Mobility rate
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%		
All ages.....	6,555	441	6.7	295	4.5	146	2.2	6,671	416	6.2	285	4.3	131	1.9		
14-19.....	1,099	65	5.9	43	3.9	22	2.0	1,065	72	6.8	53	5.0	19	1.8		
20-24.....	674	105	15.6	67	9.9	38	5.6	689	104	15.1	72	10.4	32	4.6		
25-34.....	1,161	128	11.1	86	7.4	42	3.6	1,188	106	8.9	71	6.0	35	2.9		
35-44.....	1,219	68	5.6	45	3.7	23	1.9	1,250	60	4.8	38	3.0	22	1.8		
45-64.....	1,728	57	3.3	41	2.4	16	0.9	1,727	56	3.2	40	2.3	16	0.9		
65 and over.....	674	17	2.5	12	1.8			752	17	2.3	11	1.5				

¹ Migrants of a given type, as a percentage of total population of group.

* Estimates less than 10,000.

Family Status

One would assume that heads of families would be less inclined to move than individuals without families since family heads would have stronger community ties and higher moving expenses than non family heads. However, this study demonstrates that the lower mobility rate for male heads of household⁹ was characteristic only of those more than 35 years of age (Table 4). For slightly younger men (25-34 years of age) there was no difference in mobility rates between heads of household and other males, while for the 20-24 year olds considerably more mobility was exhibited by the heads.

It would appear then, that the presence of family responsibilities tends to increase mobility for young men and to decrease it for older men. Part of the explanation why young (14-24) single men are less inclined to move than their cohorts who are already family heads is because a larger proportion of the single group is still at school and accordingly less mobile than those in the labour market.¹⁰ On the other hand, the presence of a wife, and perhaps a young family, might well increase a

young man's concern about his career, making him more aware of opportunities farther afield and more ready to accept them.

The greater family responsibilities of an older man would tend to make him more concerned with security and less inclined to take the risks which might be associated with moving. He would also be more likely to have other ties such as an investment in a home. If children are present, some at least will be of school age and the continuity of their education may be another deterrent to mobility in Canada where there is wide variation in Provincial educational systems.¹¹

Finally, it is worth noting that the difference in mobility rates may also reflect the personality of the older unattached male. Single men, for example, have a lower rate of labour force activity and a higher rate of unemployment than do married men at every age level. It has been suggested that this may be due to "factors of disability affecting both employability and marriage ability".¹² Similar factors may be at work here: some significant proportion of the older single male group may well be drifters and "rolling stones".

TABLE 4. Mobility Rates¹ by Household Status and Age for Male Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, Canada, October 1965

Age	Household status		
	Total	Heads ²	Non-heads
	mobility rates		
All ages.....	6.7	6.0	8.2
14-19.....	5.9	*	5.7
20-24.....	15.6	21.7	12.7
25-34.....	11.1	11.1	11.0
35-44.....	5.6	5.1	9.6
45-64.....	3.3	2.9	8.9
65 and over.....	2.4	1.8	*

¹ Migrants, of a given type, as a percentage of total population of group.

² For definition see Appendix.

* Based on estimates of less than 10,000.

Labour Force Status October 1965

The association between labour force participation and mobility is evident in Table 5. Persons in the labour force in October 1965 were more likely to have moved than those who were at school,

⁹ Heads of household were analysed because the Labour Force Survey did not identify families. There was, however, no significant difference between heads of household and married males, either in total population or migration estimates, except for the extreme age groups, i.e. under 20 years or 65 years and over, (see Appendix Table C4). Females were not shown in Table 4 because of the small number of females designated as head of household.

¹⁰ See Table 5 for comparison of labour force and non labour force mobility rates.

retired or otherwise out of the labour force. The reason for this association becomes evident in the analysis in the following section which exposes strong correlation between migration and movement into the labour force.

¹¹ The effect of school age children on family mobility is not yet known although the presence of children under 18 years of age did not appear to affect the mobility rates for family heads in the United States. See Samuel Saben "Geographic Mobility and Employment Status, March 1962-March 1963", Monthly Labor Review August 1964, United States Department of Labor p. 875.

¹² Seymour L. Wolfbein, "Employment and Unemployment in the United States", Chicago, 1964, p. 134.

**TABLE 5. Mobility Rates¹ by Labour Force Status and Sex, for Population,
14 Years of Age and Over, Canada, October 1965**

Labour force status, October 1965	Population	Mobility rate
	'000	%
Both sexes	13,226	6.5
Labour force	7,179	7.3
Non-labour force	6,047	5.5
Male	6,555	6.7
Labour force	5,057	7.4
Non-labour force	1,498	4.5
Female	6,671	6.2
Labour force	2,122	7.0
Non-labour force	4,549	5.9

¹ Migrants, of a given type, as a percentage of total population of group.

**Geographic Mobility and Labour Force Status:
Males 17-64**

Males aged 17-64 were surveyed as to their labour force status in October 1964 (i.e., before a change in municipality of residence) and as to their reasons for moving.

Labour Force Status October 1964

When labour force status is examined for a point of time **prior to migration**, the clear-cut positive association between migration and participation is not evident. In fact, on the whole, men who were employed at the beginning of the year under review were the least apt to migrate (see Table 6). The

highest mobility rates were exhibited by the unemployed group, followed by the non labour force.

For the youngest group (males 17-24) the mobility pattern differed from that of older men. For this group, mobility was high even for those who were employed. A large proportion of these young men are beginning their careers and searching for new opportunities both in their own communities and outside and apparently they are willing to migrate when it seems opportune. From this study it appears that their employment status is not an important factor inhibiting their mobility. For men over 25 years of age, on the other hand, the chances of migrating were least when they were employed. However, when not employed, they were about as mobile as their younger counterparts.

**TABLE 6. Mobility Rates¹ by Labour Force Status October 1964 and Age,
for Males 17-64, Canada, October 1965**

Labour force status, October 1964	Mobility rate
Total 17-64:	
Population	7.5
Employed	7.2
Unemployed	11.3
Non-labour force	9.2
17-24:	
Population	12.2
Employed	14.7
Unemployed	14.0*
Non-labour force	9.0
25-64:	
Population	6.2
Employed	5.9
Unemployed	9.6*
Non-labour force	9.7

¹ Migrants, of a given type, as a percentage of total population of group.

* Based on estimates of less than 10,000.

Changes in Labour Force Status from October 1964 to October 1965, for Migrants and Non-migrants

In Table 7, males 17-64 years of age, grouped by labour force status as of October 1964, were distributed by their labour force status a year later (October 1965) in order to compare the changes in labour force status made by migrants and non-migrants. The proportion of the total in each group which had experienced a change in labour force status is also presented.

Of the men who had been **employed** in October 1964 nearly all were also employed in October 1965, whether they had migrated or not (94.5 per cent and

97.7 per cent respectively). But of the men who were **unemployed** in October 1964 and afterwards **migrated**, a very much higher percentage was employed in October 1965 than was the case for those who were unemployed at the earlier date and did **not** migrate (94.1 per cent as compared with 66.7 per cent). Either migration was beneficial in securing employment or else those men who had the initiative to migrate also had the initiative to find employment.¹³

¹³ This conclusion might be tempered by the fact that we have no idea how many men may have moved to look for work but returned home within the year because they did not secure jobs.

TABLE 7. Males 17-64 by Labour Force Status October 1964, Distributed by Labour Force Status October 1965, Canada, October 1965

Labour force status October 1964	Total males 17-64	Labour force status October 1965				Total with a status change ¹	
		Total	Em- ployed	Un- employed	Non- labour force	Number	Percentage
	'000	percentage distribution				'000	
Non-migrants, totals	4,895	100.0	87.9	2.1	10.0	343	7.1
Employed	4,168	100.0	97.7	1.4	0.9	96	2.3
Unemployed	94	100.0	66.7	31.3	*	65	68.7
Non-labour force	633	100.0	26.7	2.1	71.2	182	28.8
Migrants, totals	399	100.0	88.8	2.6	8.6	69	17.3
Employed	323	100.0	94.5	*	3.1	18	5.6
Unemployed	12	100.0	94.1	*	*	11	94.1
Non-labour force	64	100.0	59.1	*	38.5	40	61.5

¹ Includes moves between employment, and unemployment as well as men entering or leaving the labour force.

* Based on estimates of less than 10,000.

Further evidence that employment tends to accompany or follow migration is indicated in Table 8. From October 1964 to October 1965 the unemployment rate for migrants dropped from 3.6 to 2.8 while over the same period the unemployment rate for non-migrants remained almost constant. This drop in the unemployment rate of migrants occurred even though more of the migrants than non-migrants had changed jobs (see below p. 00) which generally involves some unemployment.¹⁴

¹⁴ It has been found common practice for a person to leave one employer before finding another job—Lloyd C. Reynolds, "The Structure of Labor Markets" (N.Y. Harper 1951), p. 215.

Of the male migrants who were not in the labour force in October 1964, about 59 per cent were employed in October 1965 with only 39 per cent back at school or otherwise out of the labour force and the other 2 per cent unemployed (Table 7). In comparison, only 27 per cent of the non-migrants who were not in the labour force in October 1964 had found work a year later while 71 per cent remained at school (or otherwise out of the labour force) in October 1965. There is evidently a strong association between geographic movement and entry of young persons into the labour force. Of the total number of boys leaving school and entering the labour force during the year, 15 per cent had chosen a new municipality for their place of work by October 1965.

TABLE 8. Unemployment Rates¹ October 1964 and October 1965, for Non-migrants and Migrants, Males 17-64, Canada, October 1965

Employment status	Non-migrants	Migrants
Labour force, October 1964:		
Employed	4,168,000	323,000
Unemployed	94,000	12,000
Unemployment rate	2.3	3.7
Labour force, October 1965:		
Employed	4,303,000	354,000
Unemployed	102,000	10,000
Unemployment rate	2.4	2.8

¹ Unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

The total proportion with changed labour force status, shown in Table 7, includes those moving between employment and unemployment as well as those entering the labour force or retiring from it. Geographic mobility was closely associated with status changes: 17 per cent of the men who had changed their municipality of residence (migrants) had also changed their labour force status, while among the non-migrants only 7 per cent had experienced a change in labour force status.

As a consequence of the developments described above there were, of course, divergent changes in the composition of the population groups over the

period. Because migrants who were unemployed or out of the labour force in October 1964 were more likely to be working a year later than were non-migrants, the proportion of employed migrants rose from 81 per cent in 1964 to 89 per cent in 1965 while the equivalent employment rise for non-migrants was only from 85 per cent to 88 per cent (Table 9). Further, the proportion of migrants who were unemployed had declined slightly by October 1965 or at least had not risen. Finally, and possibly most striking, there was a much greater decline in the non labour force share of the migrant than the non-migrant group, stemming mainly, as we have seen, from the association between school leaving and geographic mobility.

TABLE 9. Labour Force Status October 1964 and October 1965, of Non-migrants and Migrants, Males 17-64, Canada, October 1965

Labour force status	October 1964		October 1965	
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants
	percentage distribution			
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	85.2	81.0	87.9	88.8
Unemployed	1.9	3.0	2.0	2.6
At school	9.4	11.2	6.5	5.9
Other, non-labour force	3.5	4.8	3.5	2.7

Migration and Job Change

The elasticity of labour supply depends not only on the geographic movement of workers but also on their movement between employers (in the same area), between types of employment (i.e., changes in industry and occupation) and to or from the labour force. Many changes are complex, involving several types of "mobility" at the same time. This present survey in addition to providing

information on geographic movement (change in residence) also yielded some limited additional information on "job changes". For the males aged 17-64 who were employed both in October 1964 and October 1965 the survey determined whether or not they had changed employers during the year under review. Men so changing employers - called "job changers" - are shown in Table 10 by age and migration status.

TABLE 10. Job Changers, Males 17-64, Employed October 1964 and October 1965, by Age and Migration, Canada, October 1965

Age	Employed October 64 and October 65			Job changers			Percentage with job changers		
	Total	Non-migrants	Migrants	Total	Non-migrants	Migrants	Total	Non-migrants	Migrants
	estimate in thousands						percentage		
Totals, 17-64	4,301	4,001	301	678	496	182	15.8	12.4	60.5
17-24	604	518	86	194	133	61	32.1	25.7	70.9
25-34	1,072	963	109	221	155	66	20.6	16.1	60.6
35-44	1,134	1,073	61	143	111	32	12.6	10.3	53.0
45-64	1,491	1,447	44	120	97	23	8.0	6.7	51.5

Of the males aged 17-64, who were employed in both October 1964 and October 1965, 15.8 per cent had changed their employer during the year. The rate was highest for the youngest group (17-24 year olds) and decreased rapidly as the population aged. This pattern is evident both for migrants and non-migrants although, of course, a much larger proportion of the former had changed jobs (employers) in the course of changing their place of residence. Further, if job changers alone are considered, the mobility rates again decline with increasing age. The mobility rates for job changers ranged from 32 per cent (for those aged 17-24) to 19 per cent (for those aged 45-64) with an average of 27 per cent of the total job changers also changing their municipality. Migration thus seems very likely to accompany job change, especially in the case of young men. The association between youth and mobility is twofold for employed men: younger men are more likely to change jobs and, of those who do change, the younger ones are more likely to migrate as well.

Reasons for Migrating

Over 60 per cent of the migrants reported job-related motives as their main reason for moving. These job-related reasons are sub-divided in Table 11: "to take a job", 32 per cent; "job transfer", 16 per cent and "to look for a job", 13 per cent. Clearly the single most important reason for moving was to take a job. It appears that economic motivation is a dominant factor in internal migration in Canada, even more so than in the United States where job-related reasons accounted for 52 per cent of the migration for males aged 18 to 64.¹⁵ Other (non economic) reasons for migrating include considerations such as attending school, to be near relatives, better housing conditions, availability of schools, health requirements and miscellaneous factors—all grouped together in this report under "other reasons".

¹⁵ See Samuel Saben *op. cit.* pp. 867-7.

TABLE 11. Reasons for Migrating: given by Males 17-64, by Employment Status, October 1964, Canada, October 1965

Employment status October 1964	Migrants	Reasons for migrating				
		Total	Job transfer	To take a job	To look for a job	Other reasons
	'000	percentage distribution				
Totals, 17-64	399	100.0	15.7	31.6	13.2	39.5
Employed	323	100.0	19.0	32.5	12.2	36.2
Unemployed and non-labour force	76	100.0	*	27.8	17.5	53.6

* Based on estimates of less than 10,000.

Reasons for Migrating and Employment, October 1964

Table 11 also provides information on the employment status of the migrants in October 1964 together with their reasons for migrating. The migration of employed persons appears to involve the least risk: over 50 per cent moved either because they were transferred to another job or to take a job already secured in advance. Some (12 per cent) who were employed in October 1964, however, reported that they had moved to look for work. It is possible that many in this group became unemployed sometime between October 1964 and the time of their move. If the employment status had been recorded immediately prior to the time of the move (instead of at a selected point of time prior to the survey date) the date probably would have revealed a stronger association between unemployment and migration.

A majority of the males who were not working in October 1964¹⁶ moved for "other" (mainly personal) reasons. About 16 per cent in this group

were unemployed and their major reason for moving was to look for work. The others in the "not employed" category were not in the labour force in October 1964 and most of them were attending school. Of these a substantial proportion (over one quarter) moved in order to take jobs. However a majority of the non labour force group reported that the main reason for moving was non economic.

Reasons for Migrating and Age of Migrants

The importance given to different reasons for moving varied with age. Job-related reasons were most important at all age levels, and of these job-related reasons the greatest number of moves were made in order to take jobs. However, it was only in the 25-34 year age group that the number of movers who reported "to take a job" was equal to (or possibly outnumbered) those moving for non-economic reasons. Also it was only among the youngest men (17-24) that the moves to look for jobs outnumbered the job transfers.

¹⁶ The size of the sample precluded division of the "not employed" group into unemployed and non labour force, with reasons for migrating.

Jobs transfers are different from other moves because they generally initiate with the employer. Since they also tend to involve a financial outlay

by the firm, one would expect a preference to be given to older males who had established their worth as well as their identity with the firm. This was partly the case insofar as the proportion of young males (17-24) was smaller in the group moving for reasons of job transfer than in any of the other groups. However, within the "established" age groups (25-64) there appeared a definite preference for the younger men. About 40 per cent of all men with job transfer were 25 to 34 years of age. Transfers may be a means of grooming personnel, predominantly younger men, as candidates for the more senior positions of the firm.

Migration for the purpose of taking a job was important at all age levels but, as pointed out above, it may have had some additional significance for those 25 to 34 years of age. Men of this age

tend to be almost as mobile as those under 24 and they have the advantage of added experience to help them line up a job before making a move.

Looking for work was a slightly more important reason for migration among the youngest men (16 per cent). However, the data revealed that about 10 per cent of the migrants over 35 years of age had also migrated for this reason.

Migration for other than economic reasons was most important for the youngest and oldest men. The 17-24 year old group included dependants moving with their parents, or to school, as well as those moving for personal considerations. The older group included some men who were retiring and some who were moving without changing their jobs.

TABLE 12. Reasons for Migrating: given by Males 17-64, by Age, Canada, October 1965

Age	Total migrants	Job transfer	To take a job	To look for a job	Other reasons
Estimates in thousands					
Totals, 17-64.....	399	63	126	52	158
17-24.....	145	14	45	23	63
25-34.....	129	26	45	16	42
35-64 ¹	126	24	36	14	52
Percentage distribution					
Totals, 17-64.....	100.0	15.8	31.6	13.0	39.6
17-24.....	100.0	9.7	31.0	15.9	43.4
25-34.....	100.0	20.1	34.9	12.4	32.6
35-64 ¹	100.0	19.0	28.6	11.1	41.3

¹ Ages 35-44 and 45-64 are grouped together in this Table because of the small sample for distribution by age and reasons for moving.

Reasons for Migrating and Type of Migration (Distance of Move)

The reasons for migrating varied with distance, or type of move, as well as with age and labour force status.

As may be seen in Table 13, when men moved within their own province a large proportion (over 40 per cent) had other than job reasons for their move. Short-distance moves often do not involve a change of work place or—even if they do—the prime reason for the change of residence may be personal rather than work-oriented—to be near relatives, to

improve access to better schooling or other facilities, etc. Intraprovincial migrants who moved because of their work did so mainly because of job transfer or to take another job already secured. Only about 10 per cent moved with the intention of seeking employment.

The pattern was quite different for men who moved from one province to another. Of these migrants, nearly one fifth moved to look for work. There were proportionately fewer moves made interprovincially for non-job reasons. Evidently, longer distance moves, involving more risk and upheaval, are more likely to be job motivated.

Immigrants to Canada were more likely than any other group of migrants to be faced with job hunting after their move. Over 20 per cent reported, as their main reason for moving, "to look for a job". Less than one third entered Canada with a job transfer or

to take a job. The balance (about half of those coming from abroad) came initially because of personal reasons, probably to join relatives already here.

TABLE 13: Reasons for Migrating: given by Males 17-64, by Type of Migration, Canada, October 1965

Type of migration	Migrants	Reasons for Migrating				
		Total	Job transfer	To take a job	To look for a job	Other reasons
	'000	percentage distribution				
Total migration	399	100.0	15.7	31.6	13.2	39.5
Intraprovincial.....	267	100.0	16.1	32.2	10.2	41.5
Interprovincial.....	86	100.0	19.3	33.7	18.4	28.6
From Abroad	46	100.0	*	24.6	20.7	48.0

* Based on estimates of less than 10,000.

Summary

Of the total population in Canada 6.5 per cent moved to a new municipality in one year, but only one third of these went outside their own province. People in their twenties were much more likely to be migrants than others in the population. The rate of mobility decreased with age, and was well below average after age 35. There was very little differentiation in the migration pattern of male and female migrants, in number or in age distribution. Family responsibilities did not reduce the migration of young men but it may have been a significant factor in inhibiting the geographic mobility of men over 35.

The additional information procured for males 17-64 indicated that, in relative terms, those most prone to move had been previously unemployed, followed by those who were not in the current labour force. In absolute terms, mobility was closely associated with all changes in labour force status, but especially with movement into the labour market itself. Migration was also strongly associated with job changes, i.e. change of employers.

A majority of moves in Canada were made for economic or job-related reasons, and when the moves were interprovincial, over 70 per cent were primarily concerned with the labour market. Moves motivated by non-economic considerations were mainly made by people outside the labour force in October 1964 or outside the country.

An important finding of this study was that migration appeared to be associated with finding employment. Thus the evidence showed that a very large proportion of those formerly unemployed had found work after their move.

This study must be considered within the context of the twelve month period from October 1964 to October 1965 which was a time of increasing employment and decreasing unemployment. Both the rates of migration and the reasons for migrating as reported by the selected group of male migrants might be quite different under altered economic conditions. Additional migration studies and additional probing of the population are needed before the economic effects of migration can be fully assessed.

APPENDIX

A. EXPLANATORY NOTES ON METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

The data in this report were obtained from supplementary questions in the Monthly Labour Force Survey of October 1965. The supplementary questions were as follows:

- (i) (For all persons 14 years of age and over).
Was this person living in this dwelling at the end of September last year?
- (ii) (For those who answered 'no' above).
In what municipality was this person living at the end of September last year? (Recorded same municipality or different municipality).
- (iii) (For all males 17-64 years of age).
What was this person doing mostly at the end of September last year? (Recorded worked, looked for work, had job but not at work, went to school, retired or voluntarily idle, other).
- (iv) (For those tabulated 'worked').
For whom did this person work at the end of September last year? (Recorded same as October 1965, different from October 1965, not employed October 1965)
- (v) (For those with different municipality).
What was the main reason for moving here? (Recorded job transfer, to take a job, to look for work, other reasons).

Scope of Monthly Labour Force Survey

In the Monthly Labour Force Survey interviews are carried out in approximately 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The sample used in this survey has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions, and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over. Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. This aspect is discussed further under the heading "Reliability of Estimates".

Definitions and Explanations

Population.—The population covers persons residing in Canada who were 14 years of age and over during the week ending October 16, 1965. The survey thus includes immigrants to Canada during the period covered, but excludes emigrants who left the country during that time. The population was divided into migrants and non-migrants.

Migrants are persons who as of October 1965 were residing in a municipality different from that in October 1964. Migrants were divided into immigrants, intraprovincial migrants and interprovincial migrants. Persons changing residences within municipalities were not included as migrants, nor were persons who moved their residence between component municipalities of the same major urban area.

Immigrants for the purpose of this study, immigrants included all persons residing in one of the ten provinces of Canada in October 1965, but not in October 1964: persons from other countries moving to Canada, Canadians returning to Canada, and persons moving from Yukon or the Northwest Territories.

Intraprovincial migrants are persons residing in different municipalities October 1964 and October 1965, but within the same province.

Interprovincial migrants are persons residing in one province in October 1964 and in another province October 1965. In this report interprovincial migrants are at times grouped with immigrants to indicate distance movers or migrants other than intraprovincial.

Non-migrants are persons residing in the same municipality October 1964 and October 1965, though not necessarily in the same dwelling.

Mobility relates to movement of residence from one municipality to another between October 1964 and October 1965. For the purpose of this study, mobility refers to geographic mobility and excludes other types, often designated as occupational or industrial mobility.

Mobility rate is migrants as a percentage of the total population in any given group.

Region.—For some subdivisions, provinces were grouped into 5 regions, combining the 4 Atlantic Provinces or the 3 Prairie Provinces. Persons changing municipality within a region were then **intra-regional** migrants, and **inter-regional** migrants were those moving from one region to another.

Age.—The age classification is based on the age of the person at his birthday immediately prior to October 16, 1965.

Head of household.—One person in each household is designated as head, generally the male spouse.

Labour force status.—The population was divided into employed, unemployed and non labour force.

Employed.— The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed.— The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on

indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or

- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the labour force.— Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed persons to the corresponding labour force (employed plus unemployed).

Job changers are those employed by a different employer October 1965 than in October 1964.

B. RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a percent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error, and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every stage of survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

C. SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Tables in this section provide some additional detail of estimates used for the mobility rates shown in the text. They also provide some additional information on marital status and regional migration that may be of interest to some readers.

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TABLE C 1. Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Type of Migration, Household Status, Age and Sex, Canada, October 1965

Household status and age	Popu- lation	Non- migrants	Migrants		Popu- lation	Non- migrants	Migrants	
			Intra- provincial	Inter- provincial and from abroad			Intra- provincial	Inter- provincial and from abroad
	estimates in thousands				percentage distribution			
Both sexes								
Totals	13, 226	12, 369	580	277	100.0	93.5	4.4	2.1
Under 25 years	3, 526	3, 179	235	111	100.0	90.2	6.7	3.1
25-44 years	4, 818	4, 455	240	122	100.0	92.5	5.0	2.5
45 years and over	4, 882	4, 734	105	43	100.0	97.0	2.1	0.9
Heads of household	5, 178	4, 868	213	97	100.0	94.0	4.1	1.9
Under 25 years	277	215	41	21	100.0	77.6	14.8	7.6
25-44 years	2, 200	2, 022	121	57	100.0	91.9	5.5	2.6
45 years and over	2, 701	2, 631	51	19	100.0	97.4	1.9	0.7
Male								
Totals	6, 555	6, 114	295	146	100.0	93.3	4.5	2.2
Under 25 years	1, 772	1, 602	110	60	100.0	90.4	6.2	3.4
25-44 years	2, 380	2, 183	131	65	100.0	91.7	5.5	2.8
45 years and over	2, 403	2, 329	53	21	100.0	96.9	2.2	0.9
Heads of household	4, 400	4, 136	186	78	100.0	94.0	4.2	1.8
Under 25 years	224	174	35	15	100.0	77.7	15.6	6.7
25-44 years	2, 014	1, 856	109	48	100.0	92.2	5.4	2.4
45 years and over	2, 162	2, 106	41	15	100.0	97.4	1.9	0.7
Female								
Totals	6, 671	6, 255	285	131	100.0	93.8	4.3	1.9
Under 25 years	1, 754	1, 578	125	51	100.0	90.0	7.1	2.9
25-44 years	2, 438	2, 272	109	57	100.0	93.2	4.5	2.3
45 years and over	2, 479	2, 405	51	22	100.0	97.0	2.1	0.9
Heads of household	778	732	27	19	100.0	94.1	3.5	2.5
Under 25 years	53	41	*	*	100.0	77.4	*	*
25-44 years	186	166	11	*	100.0	89.2	5.9	*
45 years and over	539	525	10	*	100.0	97.4	1.9	*

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 2. Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Type of Migration, Marital Status, Sex and Labour Force Status October 1965

Labour force status, October 1965 and marital status	Males				Females			
	Popu- lation	Non- migrants	Migrants		Popu- lation	Non- migrants	Migrants	
			Intra- provincial	Inter- provincial and from abroad			Intra- provincial	Inter- provincial and from abroad
All status	estimates in thousands				estimates in thousands			
Totals	6,555	6,114	295	146	6,671	6,255	285	131
Married	4,263	3,997	188	78	4,287	4,003	195	89
Not married ¹	2,292	2,117	107	68	2,384	2,252	91	42
Employed								
Totals	4,931	4,568	244	118	2,077	1,938	92	47
Married	3,721	3,478	174	69	1,103	1,036	46	21
Not married ¹	1,210	1,090	70	49	974	903	46	26
Unemployed								
Totals	126	116	*	*	45	34	*	*
Married	64	59	*	*	17	11	*	*
Not married ¹	62	57	*	*	28	23	*	*
Non-labour force								
Totals	1,498	1,430	45	22	4,549	4,282	187	80
Married	478	461	11	*	3,167	2,956	146	65
Not married ¹	1,020	969	34	15	1,382	1,326	41	15

¹ "Not married" includes persons single, widowed, divorced and legally separated.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 3. Males 17-64 by Labour Force Status October 1964 and Labour Force Status October 1965, for Non-migrants and Migrants, by Age, Canada, October 1965

Labour force status, October 1964	Labour force status, October 1965											
	17-64 years				17-24 years				25-64 years			
	Total	Em-ployed	Un-employment	Non-labour force	Total	Em-ployed	Un-employment	Non-labour force	Total	Em-ployed	Un-employment	Non-labour force
	estimates in thousands											
Totals	5,294	4,657	113	524	1,186	804	39	343	4,108	3,853	74	181
Employed	4,491	4,377	68	46	637	607	17	13	3,854	3,770	51	33
Unemployed	106	74	30	*	37	27	10	—	69	47	20	*
Non-labour force	697	207	14	476	512	170	13	329	185	37	*	147
Non-migrants	4,895	4,304	102	489	1,041	684	35	322	3,854	3,620	67	167
Employed	4,168	4,072	60	36	544	520	14	10	3,624	3,552	46	26
Unemployed	94	63	30	*	32	22	10	—	62	41	20	*
Non-labour force	633	169	13	451	466	142	12	312	167	27	*	139
Migrants	399	354	10	35	145	120	*	21	254	234	*	14
Employed	323	305	*	10	94	87	*	*	229	218	*	*
Unemployed	12	11	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*
Non-labour force	64	38	*	25	46	28	*	17	18	10	*	*

* Estimate less than 10,000

TABLE C 4. Males 17-64, by Marital Status, Migration and Age, Canada, October 1965

Age	Population			Migrants			Mobility rates ¹		
	Total	Married	Not married ²	Total	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married
estimates in thousands							percentage		
17-64	5,294	3,772	1,522	399	256	143	7.5	6.8	9.4
17-24	1,186	232	954	145	47	98	12.2	20.3	10.3
25-34	1,161	937	224	128	104	25	11.1	11.1	11.2
35-44	1,219	1,086	133	68	58	10	5.6	5.3	7.5
45-64	1,728	1,517	211	57	47	11	3.3	2.7	5.2

¹ Migrants, of a given type, as a percentage of total population of group.

² "Not married" includes persons single, widowed, divorced and legally separated.

TABLE C 5. Males 17-64 by Region, Type of Migration and Age, Canada, October 1965

Type of migration and age	Region					
	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	British Columbia
Estimates in thousands						
Totals:						
17-64	5,294	492	1,555	1,861	893	492
17-24	1,186	130	386	377	193	100
25-64	4,108	362	1,169	1,484	700	393
Non migrants:						
17-64	4,895	461	1,469	1,714	811	440
17-24	1,041	115	354	329	158	85
25-64	3,854	346	1,115	1,385	653	355
Migrants:						
17-64	399	32	86	147	81	52
17-24	145	15	32	49	35	14
25-64	254	17	54	98	46	38
Migrants, intraprovincial¹						
17-64	267	21	64	101	47	34
17-24	94	10	23	34	18	*
25-64	173	11	41	67	29	25
Migrants, interprovincial and from abroad:²						
17-64	132	11	22	46	34	18
17-24	51	*	*	15	17	*
25-64	81	*	13	31	17	13
Mobility rates						
Migrants:						
17-64	7.5	6.5	5.5	7.9	9.1	10.6
17-24	12.2	11.5	8.3	13.0	18.1	14.1
25-64	6.2	4.7	4.6	6.6	6.6	9.7
Migrants intraprovincial:¹						
17-64	5.0	4.3	4.1	5.4	5.3	6.9
17-24	7.9	7.7	6.0	9.0	9.3	*
25-64	4.2	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.1	6.4
Migrants, interprovincial and from abroad:²						
17-64	2.5	2.2	1.4	2.5	3.8	3.6
17-24	4.3	*	*	4.0	8.8	*
25-64	2.0	*	1.1	2.1	2.4	3.3

¹ Includes only migrants within a single province.

² Includes migrants moving between provinces within same region.

* Estimate less than 10,000.

**TABLE C 6. Job Changers, Employed October 1964 and October 1965, by Region, Migration and Age,
Males 17-64, Canada, October 1965**

Males 17-64 employed October 1964 and October 1965 by Job change status	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	British Columbia	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	British Columbia
	estimates in thousands						percentage distribution					
All males 17-64:												
Same job	3,623	306	1,047	1,325	614	330	84.2	82.2	84.4	85.2	83.8	82.5
Different job	678	66	193	230	119	70	15.8	17.8	15.6	14.8	16.2	17.5
Migrants 17-64:												
Same job	118	10	25	46	22	15	39.2	45.5	40.3	39.3	36.1	38.5
Different job	183	12	37	71	39	24	60.8	54.5	59.7	60.7	63.9	61.5
All males 17-24:												
Same job	410	42	146	120	69	32	67.8	68.2	70.7	66.4	65.1	66.8
Different job	194	20	61	61	37	16	32.2	31.8	29.3	33.6	34.9	33.2
Migrants 17-24:												
Same job	25	*	*	*	*	*	29.1	*	*	*	*	*
Different job	61	*	13	21	16	*	70.9	*	72.2	70.0	72.7	*
All males 25-64:												
Same job	3,213	264	901	1,205	545	298	74.3	74.0	74.5	73.5	75.4	74.4
Different job	484	46	132	169	82	54	25.7	26.0	25.5	26.5	24.6	25.6
Migrants 25-64:												
Same job	93	*	20	37	16	13	43.5	*	45.5	42.5	55.2	41.9
Different job	121	*	24	50	13	18	56.5	*	54.5	57.5	44.8	58.1

* Estimate less than 10,000.

TABLE C 7. Reasons for Migrating: given by Males, 17-64, by Region, Canada, October 1965

Reasons for migrating	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	British Columbia
	Estimates in thousands					
Male migrants 17-64	399	32	87	147	81	52
Job transfer	63	*	13	21	17	*
To take job	126	10	28	41	33	16
To look for a job	52	*	12	21	10	*
Other reasons	158	14	34	65	22	23
	Percentage distribution					
Males migrants 17-64	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job transfer	15.8	*	14.9	14.2	20.7	*
To take job	31.6	31.2	32.2	27.7	40.2	30.7
To look for a job	13.0	*	13.8	14.2	12.3	*
Other reasons	39.6	43.8	39.1	43.9	26.8	44.2

* Estimate less than 10,000

